

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I.

HALIFAX, N. C. JUNE 11, 1829.

NO 3

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.
The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months. No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor, and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

* Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY
R. KINGSBURY,
At the Brick Store.

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE.

Hats, Shoes, Leather.

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.

and shall receive in all this week 700 B. Shells Superior

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store.

The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere, as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors, and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11-11

New Spring Goods.

The subscribers are now receiving their **SPRING SUPPLIES** consisting of a Splendid Assortment of Seasonable and Fashionable

DRY GOODS.

Some of which are entirely NEW STYLE. Also—A good assortment of

GROCERIES.

Hardware and Cutlery.

SHOES, HATS.

Leghorn Bonnets, &c.

and many other desirable articles in our line. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our assortment, as we purchased our goods in New York very low, and are determined to sell them low.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.

Halifax, April 26, 1829. 13-11

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate.

Tenders his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE OF PRODUCE, and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE OF GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the Country Business, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs

Cole & Sheldon, } Williamsburg.

Chas. L. Wingfield, } Norfolk.

Robert Souter, } Norfolk.

Shields & Ashburn, } Norfolk.

Eds. Beacon, } Norfolk.

May, 1829. 17-12m

NEW SPRING

Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style Plain and Figured Gros de Naps, Black, White and Pink Satins, Yellow Bandanna Hkfs, Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.

Men and Women's Linen Hose: Brown Love Hkfs.

Brown Cambrics; Brown French Drilling, Buckram; Oil cloth, Denmark Sateen;

Bel Ribbon, fancy Vestings &c. Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 17, 29. 7-11

Commercial and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of two and a half per cent, and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days.

An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandise, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, at current prices, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avoid themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risk of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,

SALT,

IRON, NAILS, &c.

AND

DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments.

W. M. KENNEY & Co.

Portsmouth, Virginia, } 12-3m

March 20, 1829. }

REFERENCE TO

Rev. Daniel Southall, Murfreesborough, N. C.

John W. Southall, Esq. do

Joseph G. Rea, Esq. do

Dr. Thos. Borland do

James Scott, Esq. do

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every desirable article of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS;

Amongst which are:

A splendid assortment of Silks, Several pieces 4-4 Satin Levantees and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article.

A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings.

A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes.

A large stock of GROCERIES.

A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints.

Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety.

Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assortment Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 14-11

FISH AND CORN.

WE have just received a consignment of

Herrings and Shad,

put up this season, at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and fanned, all of which we will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN, & CO.

May 13, 1829. 15-11

RUNAWAY

the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, a Negro Girl, named **ANNE,**

about 19 years old, a very bright mulatto, rather low set; no marks reconnected. The said girl ran away about six weeks ago from her former owner, and was found in Halifax, North Carolina, in the possession of one Allen Price, of Surry county, in this state. A reward of \$20 will be given on the delivery of the above described girl to the subscriber, living in Petersburg, Va.

JOHN E. FENN.

May 2, 6w-11.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having permanently settled himself in this place, respectfully offers his services in the several branches of his profession, the practice of **PHYSIC, SURGERY and OBSTETRICS** (or MIDWIFERY,) to its inhabitants and the public generally. He can at all times be found at his office, opposite the Eagle Hotel, (or Big Tavern,) or at his dwelling, the next door but one below his office. He flatters himself that his three years experience will not be disadvantageous to his future success, both in obtaining and curing the diseased. He proposes to receive produce or any other marketable article, in the payment of his accounts. His charges will be regulated by Dr. Dean's, or any other regular practitioners. The poor will be attended as usual.

MARTIN READ, M. D.

Halifax, May 16th, 1829. 16-11

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand, dated March 30th, 1829, given by A. A. B. Smith & Co. to James Halliday, endorsed and transferred by Mr. Halliday to the subscriber. This is therefore to notify A. A. B. Smith & Co. that they are not to make payment to any person except myself, and to caution all persons from trading for the said note.

WM. L. LONG.

May 16th, 1829. 16-11

WELDON.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable the Court of Equity, holden for the County of Halifax, Spring Term, 1829, notice is hereby given to all purchasers of lots in the town of Weldon, from Samuel Blount, Guardian, &c. who have not complied with the terms of the contract, that they appear at the Superior Court to be holden for the County of Halifax in the town of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to show cause why the purchases made by them respectively under the decree of this Court should not be vacated and set aside.

E. B. FREEMAN, C. M. E.

May 5, 1829. Price adv. 2-11

A CARD.

The Roanoke Literary, Scientific, and Military Institution.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE begs leave to inform the citizens of North Carolina and adjacent states, that the above mentioned Institution will be opened for the reception of students, at Littleton, county of Warren, state of North Carolina, on the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE next.

The Institution will be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, and under the immediate direction of Mr. D. H. Bingham, who will be furnished with the requisite number of well qualified instructors in the various branches proposed to be taught. Mr. Bingham was educated under Capt. Partridge, at the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy; is a gentleman of unblemished character, of good talents and acquirements, and has had several years experience as an instructor. He is believed to be well qualified to discharge the duties of his station. The organization and plan of education at this Seminary will be the same as at the Middleton Institution. The great object will be, to qualify youths, in the best possible manner, for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of any situation in life, in which fortune or inclination may place them. The Military Exercises will occupy those hours of the day which are usually spent by students in idleness, and devoted to frivolous and useless amusement. They will occupy no portion of the time that would otherwise be devoted to study. The situation selected for the location of this institution is pleasant, and believed to be as healthy as any part of the United States. It is also entirely removed from the vicinity of any scene of vice; and, consequently, under the strict and correct system of discipline that will be adopted, the morals of the pupils can be preserved from contamination. The pupils will board with the Superintendent and Instructors, and will thereby be placed more immediately under his and their personal observation and control. All further information respecting this Institution will be contained in a prospectus to be issued by Mr. B., to whom applications for admission into the Seminary, as well as for information, can be made.

Mr. B. has been favored with the following testimonial by his friends in Maryland.

Frederick City, Md. } April 28, 1829. }

Mr. D. H. Bingham being about to remove to North Carolina, for the purpose of engaging in a Classical and Military Institution, to be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, the undersigned take pleasure in offering him a testimonial, to which his character and gentlemanly deportment fully entitle him. Mr. Bingham has resided some years in this city, and has been engaged in a Seminary similar in its character to that contemplated in North Carolina. We have thus had an opportunity to judge of his qualifications; but on that point we deem it unnecessary for us to offer any recommendation in aid of the circumstance, that he has been selected for the station by so distinguished a professor as Capt. Partridge, from amongst his very numerous and well informed pupils. We may observe, however, that he has distinguished himself here, by a degree of diligence, perseverance and regularity, calculated to insure him, any where, that success which we hope will reward his present undertaking.

Signed,

Hon. Jno. Nelson,

Hon. Henry B. Warfield,

Gen. Thos. C. Worthington,

Dr. B. Bradley Tyler,

Benj. Price, Esq.

Jos. M. Palmer, Esq.

Singleton Pucall, Esq.

Stuart Guther, Esq.

17 The Editors of the Raleigh Star, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Sentinel, Wilmington Recorder, and Elizabeth City Star, will confer a favor on the cause of science by giving the foregoing advertisement two or three insertions.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that the lands sold Lemuel Long, in 1823, known as the Quanky Tract, adjoining the lands of Thos. Osby, Joel H. McLenore, Benj. S. and Wm. L. Long, and Arthur Green, is yet unpaid for, and all and every person is hereby forbidden from trading for said land, unless subject to the purchase money yet remaining unpaid.

RICHARD H. LONG.

May 16th, 1829. 16-11

The following obituary notice of JOHN JAY, Esq. is from the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Among the great men which this country has produced, very few have risen to a degree of eminence and excellence equal to that of this distinguished patriot and statesman. Mr. Jay was a descendant from one of the Huguenot families, which fled from France at the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and sought a refuge in the colony of New York from the persecutions which followed that iniquitous and sanguinary measure. Previously to the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle, he was settled in the practice of law in this city, where he soon rose to great distinction and reputation. Upon the breaking out of hostilities, he took a most decided and active part on behalf of the country; and during the whole controversy, he occupied various public important stations, one of which was President of the Continental Congress, and in all of which, he was one of the most efficient, and influential agents in carrying on the war, and conducting the affairs of the States, that were ever called to the national councils. Possessing great firmness and forecast, as well as wisdom, integrity, and talents, he never hesitated, even during the darkest period of the war of Independence, at pursuing what he considered the path of duty, with the utmost zeal, activity, and resolution. As early as the year 1775, he was placed upon a committee, appointed for the express purpose of holding secret correspondence with the friends of the United States in Great Britain, and other parts of the world. From that time till 1779, he was employed in the service of his country in various stations, in all of which he maintained a most exalted character for disinterested patriotism, profound talents, and the purest integrity and virtues. In 1779 he was appointed Minister to Spain. At that time it was an object of the highest importance, with the government of Spain, to obtain an agreement from the United States, that Spain should hold the exclusive right to the navigation of the Mississippi. To force Mr. Jay to come to this point, they threw every embarrassment in his way, and endeavored to render his situation at Madrid as irksome and vexatious as possible while at the same time, in the midst of his difficulties, he was informed, that if he would accede to their terms respecting the Mississippi, he should be relieved to the full extent of his wishes. This Mr. Jay resisted with great firmness; and for this patriotic devotion to the interests of his country, Congress afterwards expressed their highest approbation. Mr. Jay remained in Europe until the year 1782, when Mr. Oswald, a British subject then in France, received information that he was about to be commissioned to treat for, and conclude a peace with any commissioners appointed by the American Cabinet, or Plantations. This order was shown to the American Commissioners, and to the French Minister, the Count de Vergennes. The latter, and Dr. Franklin were inclined to accept the commission as sufficient; but Mr. Jay refused to treat in any other character than as the representative of the Thirteen Independent States. During the negotiation, and in forming the treaty of peace, Mr. Jay's conduct was distinguished by great firmness, and the most unshaken regard to the interests and honor of his country. In the course of the negotiations he declared he would never set his hand to a bad treaty, nor to one which did not secure the fisheries to his country.

When the Constitution of the United States, prepared by the Convention of 1787, was submitted to the states for their adoption, great anxiety prevailed concerning the result throughout the Confederation, and particularly as it regarded the state of New York. Previously to the meeting of the state Conventions, the

great work called the FEDERALIST was undertaken, and accomplished, by the joint labours of John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison. It originally appeared in a series of essays in a newspaper, but was afterwards collected, and published in volumes, and has long been considered as the ablest exhibition of the principles and provisions of the new form of government, that has ever appeared. It is esteemed, and probably always will be as a standard work, for the use of politicians and statesmen in all generations.

When the new government was organized, Mr. Jay was nominated by general Washington, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—a place which he filled, and the duties of which he performed, with the highest honour to himself, and the greatest benefit to the country. This office Mr. Jay held until the year 1795, when he was appointed by General Washington Minister Extraordinary to Great Britain. At that time, the relations between the two nations were involved in extreme difficulty, arising in a great measure from the principles and proceedings of the French revolutionary government. Mr. Jay succeeded in forming a treaty with the British government, from which, although it met with violent opposition from one of the political parties in the country, proved highly beneficial to the United States.

After his return to the United States, Mr. Jay was for several years Governor of this, his native state, where his administration was marked with the purest integrity, and with a strict regard to the interest of the state.

After he left the chief magistracy of the state, Mr. Jay relinquished all public employment; and for more than twenty years past, he has resided on his estate in West Chester county, in strict retirement, and in the full enjoyment of domestic peace and happiness. Here his mind has been engaged on subjects of infinitely greater importance than the turmoil of politics, and the rise and fall of nations. Deeply imbued from early life, with the principles of the Christian religion, and viewing them as the source of all that is desirable in this life, and of all that we hope for in the life to come, that great subject has engrossed his thoughts, & occupied his attention for many years past, to a degree rarely found to exist among politicians and statesmen. After the death of his venerable friend and fellow patriot, of the same age, the Hon. Elias Boudinot, another descendant from the Huguenots, Mr. Jay was appointed President of the American Bible Society—an Institution in which he took the deepest interest, and for whose prosperity he laboured and prayed with the most fervent and unceasing devotion. About a year before his death, in consequence of his great age, and growing infirmities, he resigned that office, and was succeeded by the present worthy and dignified incumbent, the Hon. Richard Varick.

During his retirement, the duties of piety towards God have been mingled with those of the parent and friend, and the delightful retreat of Bedford, for a quarter of a century has beheld this aged patriot, bending in deep humility and prostration of spirit, before the cross of his Divine master—the great REDEEMER of men.

A PATTERN FOR WIVES.

Patrick Mactwig was charged before a London magistrate, with having thrown Mrs. Mactwig out of the window. The case herself was the first to defend him. "He was pretty fresh, and I was very drunk. I knowed I deserved a bating, so I jumped out of the window sooner than he should give a c

me."

STATE BANK.

The Committee to whom was referred the Resolution adopted by the meeting of the Stockholders held in December last, and also the Report of the Committee then appointed, made to the present meeting, have performed the duties assigned to them, and beg leave to REPORT.

That, since the Charter of this Bank will expire on the first day of January, 1835, it requires but a very small share of prudence and foresight to satisfy every one, that some measure ought early to be adopted for collecting the debts owing to this Institution, and closing its concerns within the period of its legal existence. It is a legal proposition of the truth of which it is presumed, none can doubt, that upon the expiration of the Charter, the Corporation altogether ceases for all purposes, and that a suit commenced, or even a judgment obtained, during the Charter, either by or against it, could not be further prosecuted or enforced. Your Committee have, by calculation, ascertained that if upon a debt, say of \$1500 now existing, curtailments of ten per cent, upon the amount of it, as reduced from time to time, be rigidly required, and punctually paid, every three months, it would require six years and a half to reduce the same to \$100, which would be one year and a half beyond the limit of the Charter. And they are further of opinion, that even that period is earlier than it would be found, in practice, the debt could be collected, because perfect punctuality is not to be expected. It is obvious also, that in closing so large a business as that of this Bank, carried on at so many places, increased vigilance and energy will be necessary. So that, in the opinion of your Committee, few of the existing Officers and servants could be discharged, and the expenses of conducting the affairs of the Bank may be rather expected to increase, while the profits, by reason of curtailing the business done, must certainly diminish, until the latter will not, probably, defray the former.

Your Committee are fully aware, that it will, in many instances, be very hard upon debtors to exact positively, and at all periods, an instalment of 10 per cent, and it is believed by some of the Committee, that many of the debtors could not comply with the requisition. But, on the other hand, the Stockholders cannot be expected to carry on a business which will be entirely unprofitable, much less one by which, for want of the legal continuance of the Corporation, a large part of the Capital Stock will certainly be lost. This latter evil might be remedied by a renewal of the Charter. But it is believed by your Committee, that neither would the Legislature grant nor would the body of Stockholders accept a renewal, because your Committee is well satisfied, that there is a great excess of Banking Capital in New England, which makes it alike unprofitable to the Stockholder and injurious to the community, and from the chartered organization of this Bank, it is in constant danger of gross mismanagement.

Your Committee, under these circumstances, have anxiously turned their attention to the various modes by which your business may be closed, with the earnest desire to discover and recommend one, by which it can be effected, with as little loss to the owners, and with as much lenity to the debtors, as possible. Many methods have been suggested to their consideration, of which none perhaps are exempt from serious objections. It has, however, in the course of the consultations of your Committee, been suggested by the Gentlemen who represent the State in this meeting, and are serving on this Committee, that the danger of loss from the expiration of the Charter, is not much to be apprehended, because they entertain no doubt but the General Assembly would continue by law the corporate powers beyond their present limit, for the purpose of collecting debts owing, prosecuting suits pending at the expiration of the Charter, and doing all other acts proper and necessary to the closing of the concern. To such a measure, those Gentlemen suppose that the Legislature would be impelled by the interest of the State as a Stockholder in this Bank, and by a prudent disposition to prevent the necessity

under which the Stockholders would otherwise lie of providing for their own security by some other measure, insuring the collection of all the debts before, or at the expiration of the Charter, and above all, by that benignity and justice, which should, and it is believed will, always characterize the acts of the Government towards all citizens, and which should forbid the extinguishment of a large amount of debt, merely for the want of a legal remedy.

As your Committee suppose, that the great object of the Stockholders at present is, to secure themselves, and the mode of so doing is not material to them, but, on the contrary, that the mode most acceptable to the community and the public authorities, would, for that reason, be likewise most acceptable to the Stockholders. Your Committee have received and considered with the greatest respect, the suggestion of the Representatives of the State, and after much reflection, a majority of your Committee are of opinion, that if the General Assembly would pass the act contemplated by the State Representatives, it would supersede the necessity for the adoption of any extraordinary measure by the Stockholders, either for the collection of the debts with unusual rapidity, or for vesting in Trustees such debts as might remain uncollected at the expiration of the Charter.

Your Committee have perused the statute of the last session, under which these gentlemen derive their appointment, and which contains their instructions. It is not found therein, that the Legislature hath delegated to them any authority to propose or complete the compact under consideration. Hence the suggestion made by these gentlemen is not considered, by the Committee, as obligatory upon the State, and is not intended to be so represented to the meeting. But while those Members of the Committee, who are Stockholders, thus understand the offer of the State's Representatives, they likewise concur in their opinion of the reasonableness, prudence and justice of such an act, and thence infer the probability of its passage. And while that event is uncertain, they think it would be both unnecessary and injurious to many interests, if the Stockholders were to take any other course, before knowing the pleasure of the Legislature, upon that now under consideration. Your Committee are desirous, that their views should not be misunderstood by the Stockholders. They do not contemplate a renewal or extension of the present Charter, for any purposes of Banking, properly speaking. The acceptance of such a renewed Charter, the Committee could not recommend, for reasons already given. The only valuable powers which ought to be continued to the Corporation, are those which are necessary to keep up its existence to answer the demands of its creditors, and to enable it to make good the demands upon its debtors. All abuses of those powers may be guarded against by two provisions in the act, the first, that the extension should be for a limited term; the second, that the Corporation shall be restrained from issuing or reissuing any of its own notes after the expiration of the present Charter.

Investigating the course of the business of this Institution heretofore, and the causes of the discredit and depreciation of its paper and the heavy losses already incurred, your Committee have been strongly impressed with the belief, that most of those evils have arisen from the multitude of the Branches and of the Directors, according to the Charter. From the former circumstance, the expenses are much enlarged, and to cover them, the Directors are under strong temptations to extend their business imprudently. From the circumstances grow many evils. The great number of Directors, namely ninety-eight, prevents a unity of counsel and concert of action, and the adoption and persevering execution of any system, however prudent. Besides these, there is another consequence still more serious—one through which, in the opinion of every Member of your Committee, great losses have accrued to the Stockholders. The Committee allude to loans made by the Directors for each other. It cannot be expected that competent men of business, will gratuitously serve in the responsible

and disagreeable office of a Director, without having some Bank accommodation. If each one of the Directors be entitled to and receive even a small accommodation, the number of those bodies will make an aggregate of debt of a very large and inconvenient amount. As such accommodations are regarded as permanent, on which only interest without an instalment is paid, the Directors debt constitutes a large investment, which is wholly uncontrollable by the Bank, in even the greatest emergency, and deprives the Bank of the power of more extensively accommodating other citizens. Besides this, Directors are often men in moderate circumstances, often men in trade, liable to the misfortunes and ruin incident to speculations. Upon the failure of other debtors, the loss of the whole debt seldom happens, because the regular curtailments demanded from them, tends first, to lessen their debt, and secondly, to prevent them from imprudently contracting debts beyond their ability to pay, since their inability must be early detected. Whereas, the debt of a Director may be kept up by an artful man, as long as his means enable him to meet the interest, although the whole principal be lost. Your Committee find that the debt of the Directors at this time, amounts to the sum of \$225,814 12, and that is less than it has been for many years; that it generally has been \$500,000 or more, and often much more; that the present discomfiture hath arisen partly from payments, partly from the death of former Directors, and still more from recent changes in the Directorates by the removal of former incumbents. But there is a constant tendency towards increasing that debt, though what existing, it be the most difficult of management, and unless some remedy be given by law, there is no reason to expect the present improvement in it to last. A fact has come to the knowledge of your Committee during the present investigation, which impressively proves the danger to be apprehended from this description of debt. It is, that the larger part of the losses heretofore sustained by the Bank consists of debts of persons, who were Directors at the time of their failure, or had been Directors at the time of contracting the debt.

These dangers and evils are deemed by all your Committee to be very great, and the more especially as they often betray the Directors into a breach of good faith towards their employers, by tempting and inducing them to use their official places solely for their personal advantage, and they likewise tend to bring reproach upon the Institution at large, which is in justice due to the defaulting individual only. From the facts here disclosed, & this course of reasoning, the gentlemen who represent the State are of opinion, that to prevent a recurrence of the evils heretofore experienced from the large number of the Directors, the Legislature ought to make it a condition of any privilege of any kind to the Corporation, that the Boards of the Principal Bank, and all the Branches, should be reduced—the former to say ten, including the Public Treasurer, and the latter to five.

In this opinion the Committee from the Stockholders entirely concur, and in fairness to the mass of the Stockholders, they feel themselves compelled to state, that many of the General Meetings have, from time to time, exerted themselves to restrain loans to the Directors, and to require curtailments from them. In fact, the inconveniences and losses now experienced would not be unexpected by the Stockholders, though they exerted themselves to the utmost of their power to obviate and avoid them. Experience shows, that nothing short of a change by law of the number of the Directors, will effectually remedy the evil. The whole of your Committee, therefore, feeling like the necessity of the measure, suppose that the Legislature will, for the protection of the public interests, and to suppress undue, unfair, and injurious practices of favoritism among the Directors to themselves, pass, in their wisdom, a law for that purpose.

Your Committee, in conclusion, are impressed with the belief, that, with Legislative support and aid, in the points herein mentioned, and such others as the pro-

vidence of the next Meeting of Stockholders and the intelligence of the Legislature may provide, the affairs of the Bank may be managed (though without the hope of much profit, yet) without the danger of much further loss; and that, if the views here taken should accord with those of the General Assembly, the Bank could be finally closed, as speedily and safely, to the debtors and creditors, as by any other immediate means which your Committee could devise—and that, too, without the danger of seriously and suddenly affecting the nature and amount of the circulating medium, or the value of property. Your Committee, therefore, take the liberty of submitting to the meeting, whether it be not proper to defer further proceedings on this point, until their next Meeting, and await the pleasure of the Legislature upon the points here discussed, which no doubt will be brought to their notice by the Report of their Representatives in this Meeting. And it is further submitted, that, in the mean while, it be recommended to the President and Directors to proceed in the usual regular and moderate collections of old Accommodation loans, according to their sound discretion, and the ability of the customers to make payments, and to refrain from making further discounts or new loans, except upon paper to be discharged at short periods, upon which punctual payments will be expected and exacted.

All which is submitted,
THOMAS RUFFIN, Chairman.

On motion,
This Report was unanimously concurred with, and 200 copies thereof ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM POLK, Chairman of the General Meeting of Stockholders.

J. GATES, Secretary.

*The question submitted to this meeting by the meeting of Stockholders in December last, was: "Whether the Board shall proceed to wind up its Affairs as expeditiously as a due regard to its own interest and the situation of its debtors will permit?" The Report of the Committee made at the opening of the present meeting, is in the hands of the Stockholders who were present, and for general information, it will appear in the Raleigh Register.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The bark Warren, Captain Snow, arrived yesterday morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th April. We are indebted to a commercial friend for the loan of the Havre Journal du Commerce, from which we translate the following political and commercial information.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Dates from Constantinople of March 26th, state, that the Sultan is still at his camp near the capital, that a fleet is ready to sail to encounter the Prussian squadron, and that Hussein Pacha has concentrated all the troops between Adrianople and Chumla. The second division of the Russian army, under General Witt, consisting of 80,000, have entered Bulgaria. It is rumoured, that the 20,000 troops in Wallachia will be sent to reinforce the Russian Asiatic army. From this we may infer, that there is some truth in the late accounts of Persian excitement.

The English and Russian Admirals in the Mediterranean, have had some difference about the capture of two Egyptian vessels by the latter, who has insisted upon the rights of his sovereign, as a belligerent power.

Suspicious—The London Observer of April 21, says, Sir Sidney Smith is about to embark in the steamboat *Hilton Solis*, on a secret expedition. His attendants are fifty chosen men. His only cargo is ballast, consisting of brass cannons. He has cleared for Corfu and Malta, but it is expected that he has an ulterior destination. The ornaments of his vessel are entirely composed of crescents and turbans.

From the A. Daily Advertiser.

SALT YOUR BEES.

Mr. POULSON: As every thing useful ought to be generally known, I herewith send you an extract from my Diary which you may publish if you think proper so to do.

April 26.—For several days past I have found several worms under my beehives,

which had been cast forth by the bees. I find they cannot return to the hive up the wire on which the hive stands, which wire is driven firmly into the bench, that the corners of the hive may rest on it about one and a half inches above the top of the bench. The wire about the size of the small end of a pipe stem.

April 27.—This morn, a worthy German (name unknown) knocked at my gate whilst I was attending on an examination of my bees. I attended myself. He wished to enter; I bid him do so, and presented him with my chair, as it stood on the grass to sit on; when seated, he began to tell me, that salt was a preservative from the ravages of the worms: He then recited authorities, which I am sorry to say I could not understand, owing to my want of knowledge of the German language. I found him to be a person of general information, and determined to try the effect of salt, which I did in his presence, by putting a tea spoonful of fine salt under each live; the wind being fresh, much was blown away. When I returned to where he sat, he told me coarse salt would be better.

April 28.—On examination of my hives this morning, I found more worms under them than I had found the whole season before; but with this difference, not searching about to regain the hive, but completely dead!!! I attribute this to the effect of the salt I put under the hives yesterday, at the recommendation of my friend, the worthy German.

JOHN YATEMAN, Francisville, near Philadelphia.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

—An intelligent friend who is just returned from Washington, writes us, that the "great essential" is going right. The President looks personally into every thing with a keen, scrutinizing, military eye, and is daily detecting and correcting abuses. He frequently visits the Executive Offices, supervises the proceedings of the subordinate functionaries, and directs and stimulates them by his presence. In a recent visit to the Navy Department, hearing that the book belonging to that branch of the public administration were very much behind-hand, by the neglect of the late incumbents, he addressed himself to the clerks, told them there were a great many applicants for their places, and if they did not bring up the arrears of business, he could find men that would. I mention this as a sample of the spirit, which now exists at Washington, and as one of the fruits of having a "Military Chieftain" at the head of affairs. The President is determined, that neither himself nor any of his officers shall eat the bread of idleness. —Rich Enquirer.

The English papers speak in terms of unqualified approbation of the President's Inaugural Address, and this spirit of commendation has been no doubt awakened from the contrast between the speech itself and the bad character they were accustomed to hear of the President from his enemies. Thus violent abuse, like over-strained eulogy, has its reaction.

NASHVILLE.—We can scarcely realize the gigantic strides which are making in the Western state, but the improvements in Nashville, Tennessee, are worthy of notice. In 1809, the first barge, of 60 tons, ascended the Cumberland River, and came in sight of the astonished inhabitants. In 1815, only two belonged to that place—it required ninety days to go to New Orleans. In 1818, the first steamboat, the GENERAL JACKSON, arrived at Nashville. In 1811, there was but one day in the town—they now have sixty,

and several elegant steamboats, manufactories, literary institutions, &c.; in short, it is an elegant, thriving and important city.—N. Y. Courier.

"Thrift, thrift, Horatio!"—Hawley.

Domestic Manufactures.—The attention of many persons at the Federal-street Theatre, was attracted, a few evenings since, by the appearance in the second tier of boxes of four children evidently members of the same family, and apparently or nearly the same age. On inquiring, we were informed that those four children were the simultaneous pledges of affection between an individual attached to the theatre, and his worthy wife, having been brought into the world at one birth. The two boys are astonishingly like each other, and the same remark may be applied to the two girls. They are now six years of age,—strong, healthy, and intelligent.

Boston Daily Ad.

A gentleman of Michigan has invented a machine for printing letters, &c. It is furnished with keys, and played upon after the manner of a piano forte.

It occupies about the fourth part of the space of a forte piano, and a young lady, seated at it, and employed in printing a letter or card of invitation, would appear in the same attitude as in playing upon her forte piano. It will require a few hours practice, to enable one to print with the same rapidity as he can write; but it may be so contrived as to print two or three copies at once. A child of five years, if it can spell, can take a copy of any thing placed before it; and those who write an awkward hand, aged persons, those who wish to have letters, compositions, &c. appear in a neat manner, and in print, in fine, all who ever write letters or any thing else, will fall in love with this invention.

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

HAVE just received and for sale at their store No. 1 Broadway, 3,500 PRIME GREEN COFFEE, which they will sell low for cash, also a few Hides, Sugar, all of which they will sell at prices unprecedented in this market.

They have on hand a prime lot of BACON, which they will sell on accommodating terms.

Halifax June 1st 1829. 16—17

Herrings.

JUST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I offer, as usual, at the market price. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware-houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the market will afford.

JOS. L. SIMMONS, May 28th. 17—17

HYDE PARK,

HALIFAX, N. C.

THE public are informed that the school at Hyde Park will still continue under the direction of Mrs. Harvey, who, by her devoted attention to the department and morals of the pupils and their improvement, to afford general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Terms are as heretofore advertised.

Mrs. Webb will take 8 or 10 boarders, on very reasonable terms.

ANN WEBB.

ELIZA J. HARVEY.

H. P. Park, June 1st, 1829. 18—2

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 1st and 2d days of June. The exercises will be resumed on Thursday the 16th of July.

WM. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

May 26. 19—39

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Subscriber, living on the plantation of John Branch, Esq. near Enfield, on the night of the 25th May, a large barrel Mole, of particular merit, was stolen.

Any person who will give information so that I may again acquire it, liberally rewarded.

JAMES WILSON, June 1st, 1829. 19—39

... promptness and energy,
... preparing to carry into full
... execution the orders of Mr Bar-

Gold Mines—It is astonishing of
at the people of North Caro-
a are just finding out the Br

n suggested, and from the
gth of time it has evidently
n buried, there is little doubt
he truth of the fact, that it
onged to an officer in the
tish service; and was lost

The wife of a paper maker, who could ill afford it, having purchased a fashionable hat, said to her husband, "My dear, do you think my bonnet is more than a medium size?" "No indeed," replied the husband, "I could say it was nearer the size of Fool's Cap."

dependence on a moment
tactics. Let us be the arbiters
of our own destiny, and show
the world that they are our
masters, not our masters.

fellow citizens, there are a
number of candidates now offered
your selection. Some have
resigned you before; others
comparative strangers. Who
our late representatives, and
who the representatives of the
people.

Notice,
HEREBY GIVEN to those
interested in the Firm of A. A.
Smith & Co. to come forward
within their respective claims,
or they expect to settle with it
on or before the 1st of July, 1842.
GEO. R. REESE, TRUSTEE.
JULY 1, 1842.

HEREBY GIVEN to those
inclosed to the Firm of A. A.
Smith & Co. to some forward
with their respective duties, or
may expect to settle with us
or as no longer indulgence and
GEO. R. REESE, TRUSTEE.
JAN 2, 1922 6-12

SONNET.

By Mrs. Seymour.

There's a glorious light at the gates
Of the west,
When the summer sun passeth thro'
To his rest.
'Tis bright on the lake where the
moonbeam slept,
And the star is pure which the dew
have wept,
But there shines no light beneath the
sky
Like that which beams from a moth-
er's eye.
The harp is sweet at its dying close,
And the hum of the bee from the
breast of the rose,
And the song of the bird when she
rises high
From her chirping nest, through the
vernal sky,
But earth has no sound so sweet to
hear
As the voice of a babe to its mother's
ear.

MEMORY.

There is a hand which mine hath
prest,
But which it ne'er can press again—
Save in the midnight hour of rest,
When sleep imparts its fancies
vain.
There is an eye of floating blue,
Which ever kindly beamed on me,
There is a cheek of lily hue,
Which I alas! no more shall see.
There is a smile of gentleness,
Of sweet and lovely purity;
Which oft in vision comes to bless
The mellowed eye of memory.
There is a name which I conceal,
Deep in affection's sacred shrine;
Nor whisper, lest I should reveal,
To any ear this name of mine.
There is a being pure and bright,
As a young honey flower of May,
That was a beam of golden light,
Upon a dark and lonely day.
There is a heart which mine hath
prized,
Above all other hearts on earth;
Which I have dearly idolized,
For all its sweetness, all its worth.
There is a feeling in this breast,
Untired by time, decay or care;
That cannot, will not be suppressed,
But ever glows in freshness there.

OLD BACHELORS.

Old Bachelors are hateful things,
Which ought to be despised,
With hearts like broken fiddle strings—
And just as little prized.
Untuned to love's soft touch,
No pleasure do they know;
They feel not, and they taste not
much
Of happiness below.
The joys of wedlock, which they
spurn,
With all its numerous cares,
E'en for a year should love's lamp
burn.
Is worth an age of theirs.
Was't but for them, the human race
Would soon be swept away;
And even earth, to their disgrace,
Would tumble or decay.
The social board, that bond so sweet,
Where heart and soul unite;
Where friendship, love, and union
meet,
Would sink in endless night.
But 'tis vain for me to prate,
I cannot make them clever;
Old Bachelors I always hate,
And must, and shall, forever.

THE KNIGHT OF MALTA.

In the centre of an apartment
whose walls were hung with
rich clothing, and whose floors
were spread with the most cost-
ly weavings of the East, sat, or
rather inclined, a Knight in the
half armour of the times. Be-
fore him stood a marble table,
whose unblemished surface sus-
tained a lamp, the faint rays of
which shown full upon his face.
His lines had settled in the ex-
pression of suffering, and at
short intervals, tears which he
impatiently struck from them,
glistened in his eyes. He sigh-
ed heavily, and once or twice
rose hastily from his seat, as if
endeavoring to escape from the
weight that lay on his spirit.
Suddenly a narrow entrance in
view opened and closed again,

after admitting a young and de-
licate female. At her appear-
ance he hastened towards her,
and raising from her face a rich
veil that concealed it, he kissed
her fervently and in silence;
then, taking her hand, he led
her to an open casement,
through which the moon stream-
ed in unshaded splendour.
From thence he looked upward,
and strove to discover, in the o-
verlooking firmament, that
star which the juggling science
of the age had taught him to
revere as the arbiter of his fate.
It shone with a mild and steady
light, and to an unprepossessed
mind, would have suggested
images of repose and beauty;
but his diseased imagination
saw written on its placid disk,
menaces of fatal import, and he
shuddered as he read the vision-
ary threat.

"Constantia," he said, ad-
dressing his companion in hol-
low tremulous accents, "the
conclave have met, and the
humble knight, whose best dis-
tinction was your love, has, by
their election, been made the e-
qual of rulers and kings. But
the gift of power is not without
its alloy, and in becoming the
guide of others, I have ceased
to be my own. The gaze of the
multitude is on me, and follows
me from the scene of public ac-
tion, to the solitude of these re-
cesses; nor is it fitting that the
leader of Malta's knights should
ever enjoy softer endearments,
than may be reaped from the
austerities of monastic devotion
—the pageantry of the tourney,
or the hazardous revelry of the
well fought field. So at least,
say the hoary headed fools of
our conclave; but you know
me too well, to believe that
their words alone could per-
suade me to talk of separating
from you. Separation! from
whom? If the grey doctors
could but imagine the fervour
of my attachment—the bland-
ishments of your tongue—the
softness of your bosom, and the
high heroic heart that throbs
beneath it! If they knew but
how often when the call to arms
has found me in the retirement
of your tower, you have lent
me a nobler impulse than I own-
ed without you, and buckling
on my armour, have bid me be
a true knight; and how often,
hazards over, my dearest reward
for the valor all men praised,
has been your gentle welcome;
would they wish me to leave
you? Constantia, the contem-
nity of these men were nothing
to me; but the stars themselves,
those potential rulers of earthly
destinies, demand it from your
lover. Will you pardon him
that he dares not refuse?"

He ended and the youthful
girl whom he addressed stood
pale and motionless as marble.
It was, in truth, a harsh reveal-
ment to one, whose love was
intense as the worship of holy
things—whose boundless secu-
rity required all the power of
the darkly predictive words she
had just heard, to chill and to
break it. She had been sailing
on a quiet sea, on a barque,
teeming with soft sounds and
pleasing emotions, and now
was stranded on a lone shore
with nothing to greet her sense,
but the monotonous discord of
an angry ocean. She might
not unaptly be compared in her
present hopeless and solitary
condition to a traveller, who
having smoothed his pillow at
night on one of those verdant
spots that adorn the barrenness
of the desert, with living rills
gushing around him, and fresh
leaves waving over him, awakes
on the morrow on the endless
and burning sterility. She
strove to speak, but the words
rattled hoarsely in her throat,
and the effort spent itself in
inarticulate sounds. But there
was a proud spirit in her eye,
that gave promise of early and
greater self command; and well
was that promise kept.

"Godfrey," she said in low
but distinct accents, when your
summons came, I was alone in
the solitary chamber, which to

be near you, I have chosen in
my father's free hall. I was
alone with the dishonor for
which I bartered a spotless
name, and yet when your mes-
senger's step awoke the sleep-
ing echoes of that silent room,
I knew that he came to guide
me to your presence, and I
was happier in that reflection,
than fame, or love of kindred
could have made me. But
you say aright: the companion
of your obscure days, deserves
not to share in the splendor of
your future lot. The hand that
led me from my youthful home,
had no other trust than the brid-
dal reigns and a good sword.
A weightier care is in store for
it, and I resign its protection.
Say I not well, love?" She
crept into his bosom, and
lay there with an eye as calm
and as bright as ever shone on
happier days. Then rising,
she looked up in his face ear-
nestly—tenderly.

"Godfrey," she continued,
lend me your poignard, I know
'tis ever by your side, and as a
parting gift, I would weave a-
round its hilt a ringlet of hair
of the poor girl you have prais-
ed so often." She received
the dagger from him; it had
been won in strife from the in-
fidel, and was encased with
rich jewels. She cut a tress
from her dark hair and twined
round the hilt; she looked up
mournfully in his face and said,
"My dear Godfrey, none will
ever love you as I have done;
then do not forget me." The
moment after, she buried it in
her side, and fell bleeding at
his feet—quick as thought, he
upraised her inanimate body.
He bound up the wound, and
warmed her faded lips with his
kisses, till they blushed again
with the sanguine die of the
rose. Hope reillumined his
eye for a moment, but gradual-
ly left it as those lips resumed
the ashy paleness of death. He
took her cold and lifeless hand,
and sighed over it his last adieu.
"That blow! that blow! it has
killed as both, Constantia."

The sultry plains of Syria
were crowded with the array of
war—the crescent and the
cross waved in deadly hostility
over its parched soil. Around
the banners of the tormented
Prophet, were gathered the
bravest of his worshippers—the
swarthy Bedouin—the melan-
choly Turk—and the pale, en-
ervated Persian. Opposed to
them was the flower of Christen-
dom—the hosts of France and
England—of middle Germany,
and Venice, the mistress of the
seas. Malta's best lances were
there, but without their legiti-
mate leader, Godfrey, the
Grand Master of their order,
who had mysteriously disap-
peared from amongst them.
Dark and injurious suspicions
were levelled at him by his
kingly competitors in fame,
from which his followers were
only won by the absorbing in-
terest of the approaching strife.
It came at last; and thousands
who on that day saw the sun
rise bright and unclouded, lay
stiff and cold, ere its beams
were quenched in night. The
dawn marshalled them forth—
followers of the cross and of the
crescent. The middle hour
found them contending—but
we are not fit chroniclers of the
event of that conflict: a single
feature of them, however, we
would fain commemorate. O-
verpowered by numbers, and
overcome by long continued
exertions, the Knights of St.
John were slowly retiring be-
fore the countless myriads of
the east, when a remarkable in-
cident gave them anew the ad-
vantage of the fight. At this
critical period, when retreat
was rapidly assuming the char-
acteristics of flight, a knight
apparelled in sable armor, and
bestriding a noble animal of
the same color, appeared a-
mong them. He shouted the
war cry of the Order, and ur-
ging his horse at full speed a-
gainst the nearest of his assail-
ants, struck them down in his

progress. Long and unimpe-
ded, he kept on his victorious
way till the boldest of his fol-
lowers trembled at his rashness.
The catastrophe was however,
at hand, and the blood that be-
dabbled his armor, testified
that he had not pursued his
stern career unharmed. The
stroke of a battle axe parried
on his sword, had shivered it to
pieces; he drew from his bosom
a poignard, whose jewelled hilt
was encircled with a single
tress of hair. It was Constant-
ia's. He raised it aloft to
strike a last blow, but life wan-
dered in the effort, and horse and
rider came to the earth together
to rise from it no more.

A dyspeptic clergyman who
after a long confinement con-
cluded to try the experiment of
preaching once more, and ac-
cordingly he delivered three
lengthy discourses in one day.
On returning home, he observ-
ed, to his servant, that he felt
much better after preaching.
The negro replied, "I thought
you would massa, to get so
much trash off your stomach."

MISERIES.—To be dunned
by a wretch who stands before
you with each fist resting upon
money in his pockets, while
you are full of honor but empty
of cash, feeling a painful de-
sire to kick him down stairs,
but constrained to treat him
with courtesy, for the sake of
those who look to you for
bread—Oh misery most refin-
ed.

The following letter from a
gentleman to the Judge of Pro-
bate, requesting him to grant
him a letter of Administration
on the estate of his deceased fa-
ther is almost equal to the fa-
mous debate of the first Legisla-
ture of Ohio, concerning the
Abolition.

LETTER:—"Sir—my father
died some days hence leaving a
widow and three scorpions be-
sides myself, he died insolent
leaving me his executioner.
As I understand you are Judge
of probates, I want you to
send me a letter of condemna-
tion."

An honest Dutchman, after
his return from serving a tour
in the Pennsylvania Legisla-
ture, was visited by one of his
neighbors, who thus accosted
him, "well Mr. Brummelbot-
tom, what have you all done
this time in the legislature?"
Brummelbottom, "O be sure I
knows not vot de resht do, I
make two hunder d-a-u-l-e-r."

A clergyman in the neigh-
borhood of Kelso, was walking
out one very frosty morning,
and chanced to meet a small
boy, mounted on a very large
horse, and crying bitterly.
"What is the matter with you,
my little fellow?" inquired the
minister. "I am cold, sir, very
cold," answered the boy.
"Then get off and walk a little,
and you will soon get warm,"
replied the minister. "Oh, sir,
I canna do that: the horse is a
borrowed one, and my feyther
tauld me to be sure to tak' the
penny worth of it."

A gentleman who happened
to have an unusually wide
mouth, was once asked if he
had a lease of that mouth of
his? "No, answered the other,
I have it only from year to
year."

A HINT FOR PARENTS.—A
little girl, six years of age, be-
longing to our Sunday-school,
was repeating the fifth com-
mandment. Her teacher en-
deavored to explain it to her in
what manner she was to honor
her parents. "You must hon-
or your parents by obeying
them," said the teacher. "O
ma'am," exclaimed the little
girl, "I cannot keep that com-
mandment." "Why cannot you
keep it, my dear?" "Because,
ma'am, when my mother tells
me to do one thing, my father

tells me to do another. Now
just before I came here, (it was
on a private visit to her teach-
er, and on a week day,) my
mother told me to stay up
stairs and learn my lesson, and
my father told me to come
down and play—now how
could I obey them both? No,
no, (closing her little hands, as
if in despair,) no, no, ma'am, it
is impossible for me ever to
keep that commandment.

American S. S. Magazine.

TORTURE OF THE INQUI-
TION.—The following was a-
mong the modes of torture a-
dopted, by the Inquisition in
Spain, as late as 1820. The
condemned was laid upon a ta-
ble. Above him was suspen-
ded a pendulum, having a sharp
edge, and so constructed as to
become longer by every move-
ment. The unhappy victim
was thus made to see the in-
strument of his torture swing-
ing to and fro and every mo-
ment feeling its edge cutting
deeper and deeper until all
sense of feeling became extin-
guished!

An old man of 102 years of
age, has published in the Ne-
therlands a small but curious
work, entitled, "Respecting the
Perfection and Happiness of
the Married State." He quotes
his own case in support of his
doctrines. This defender of
marriage, was born in 1727,
and was thrice married; namely
at the age of 24, of 30 and of
50 years. The number of his
descendants amounts to 127.

My father sometimes said
that he knew the length of an
old woman's conscience; for he
had been told the measure. An
old woman, who was one of the
weeders in the garden, accost-
ed him one morning, and said,
"My lord, there is a great deal
of red tape in the gardenhouse;
may I take some of it?" "Yes,
good woman, certainly; take e-
nough in conscience," said he.
The head-gardener, who after-
wards had occasion for some
tape, finding but little left, mea-
sured the remainder, and found
the old woman had taken thirty
feet and about a half.

ANECDOTE.—A singular sort
of a man, not twenty miles from
here, sent for a magistrate to
write his will. After mention-
ing a number of bequests, he
went on—"Item, I give and be-
queath to my beloved brother,
Zack, one thousand dollars."
"Why you are not worth half
that sum in the world," inter-
rupted, the magistrate. "Well
no matter if I am," replied the
other, "it's my will that brother
Zack should have that sum, and
he may work and get it if he
has a mind to."

SALT.

JUST RECEIVED, ON
CONSIGNMENT,
3,000 BUSHELS Turke
Island Salt.
I have also on hand a fresh lot of
Family Medicines,
Put up in the neatest manner, con-
sisting of the following articles, viz:
Sedlitz's Powders
Soda do.
Sulfit Quinine
Cals. Magnesia
Calomel
Jalap
Tartar Emetic
Laudanum
Paregorick
Epsom Salts
Glober do

Also a few Gallons of Superior
Shrub, some old App. Brand, Iron,
Powder and shot, Black Sand, a
prime lot of Land nearly put up in
kegs, with many other articles e-
qually desirable.

JOS. L. SIMMONS
Halifax April 7, 1829. 19-17

JAMES GORDON,
LATELY A COMMISSION MERCHANT
IN FLYMOUTH.

HAS removed to NORFOLK,
Virginia, and will transact any
business in that line which may be
entrusted to his care, with the great-
est attention and diligence.
Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 18-17

FOR SALE, BY
THE POST OFFICE,
IN THIS PLACE.
The following articles, viz:
BACON, LIME,
HERBINS SPAD,
Stained Curtain Bedsteads,
WINDSOR CHAIRS,
LEATHER,
WAGGON COLLARS,
FLOUR,
TOBACCO

ALSO—The following articles:
Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Terming
Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice,
Venetian Red, Red Lead,
White Lead, Verdigris,
Caitman's Drops, Opodelides,
Nutmegs, Alum, Letheridge,
Ink Powder, Pearl Ash,
Ground Paint Brushes

Assorted
Shaving Boxes and Soap
Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber,
Crown Yellow, Prussian Blue,
Durable Ink, Staughtons' Brushes,
Tooth Brushes, Mace, Shell Hair,
Spanish Annatto
do Blueing
do Indigo
Shaving Brushes, Razors
Blank Warrants
Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition
to the above articles, some Drab and
Blue Cloth and Cassimeres, Val-
lines, Broches and Strings for
Flutes, Fifes, Brier Seyth's, Saws,
Turpentine, country made Rope,
and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a com-
plete assortment of Garden Saws,
Candles, Wall's, Gentlemen's and
Ladies' Plaid Cloaks, Also—two
bushels Ewepoon Tea, an article
which is but seldom offered in our
market, and one that never fails to
insure one thing that is sought for
by all, viz: HEALTH, where it is
regularly used. I speak not without
experience.

All of the above articles will be
sold very low, for Cash only.
JOS. L. SIMMONS,
Halifax, Feb. 6th 1829. 18-17

State of North-Carolina.

HALIFAX COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1829.

Lemuel Long, Complainant,
vs.
Elizabeth Long, Nicholas J. Long,
Richard H. Long & Redding Blount
and Wife, Defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court, that Nicholas J.
Long, one of the defendants, resides
without the limits of this state, it is
ordered that publication be made in
the Halifax Minerva, for six succes-
sive weeks, that unless he appear at
the next Superior Court to be held
for the county of Halifax, on the
fourth Monday after the fourth Mon-
day in September next, and plead,
answer or demur, the Bill will be taken
pro confesso, and set for hearing
ex parte as to him.

Witness, EDMUND B. FREEMAN,
Clerk and Master in Equity for said
County at office, the 4th Monday
after the 4th Monday in March, A.
D. 1829.

E. B. FREEMAN, C. M. E.
Previously 23 30 14-30

Mrs. Lydia Philips

BEGS leave to inform her friends
and the public generally, that
her school will commence on Mon-
day the 8th day of June, at the
House of Dr. Brownlow, 13 miles
immediately above the town of Hal-
ifax. Her long experience as a teach-
er, (17 years,) assiduous and unre-
mitting attention to please, she is
in hopes, will entitle her to a part
of public patronage. Dr. Brownlow,
with whom she boards, will take six
or eight boarders. There is also se-
veral respectable families in the im-
mediate neighborhood who will take
boarders.

RATES AS FOLLOWS:
Board per session, \$30
Literary Tuition, 10
Drawing and Painting, 5
Music on the Piano, 15
No charge for Needle Work and
Embroidery.
May 10th, 1829. 14-30

Plymouth 1st May, 1829.

THE Partnership of BRYAN
& CLARK was this day dissol-
ved. All persons indebted to said
concern will make payment to John
S. Bryan, who will pay any debts by
the said firm.

DAVID CLARK,
JNO. S. BRYAN.
17-10

Plymouth 1st May, 1829.

THE subscribers have this day
entered into copartnership, for
the purpose of transacting

Storage and Commission
Business

at this place, under the firm of BRYAN
& CLARK & Co.
DAVID CLARK,
JNO. S. BRYAN,
BENJ. MAITLAND.
19-49

VOL. I.

PRINTED AND
BY JOHN

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per annum, in ad-
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